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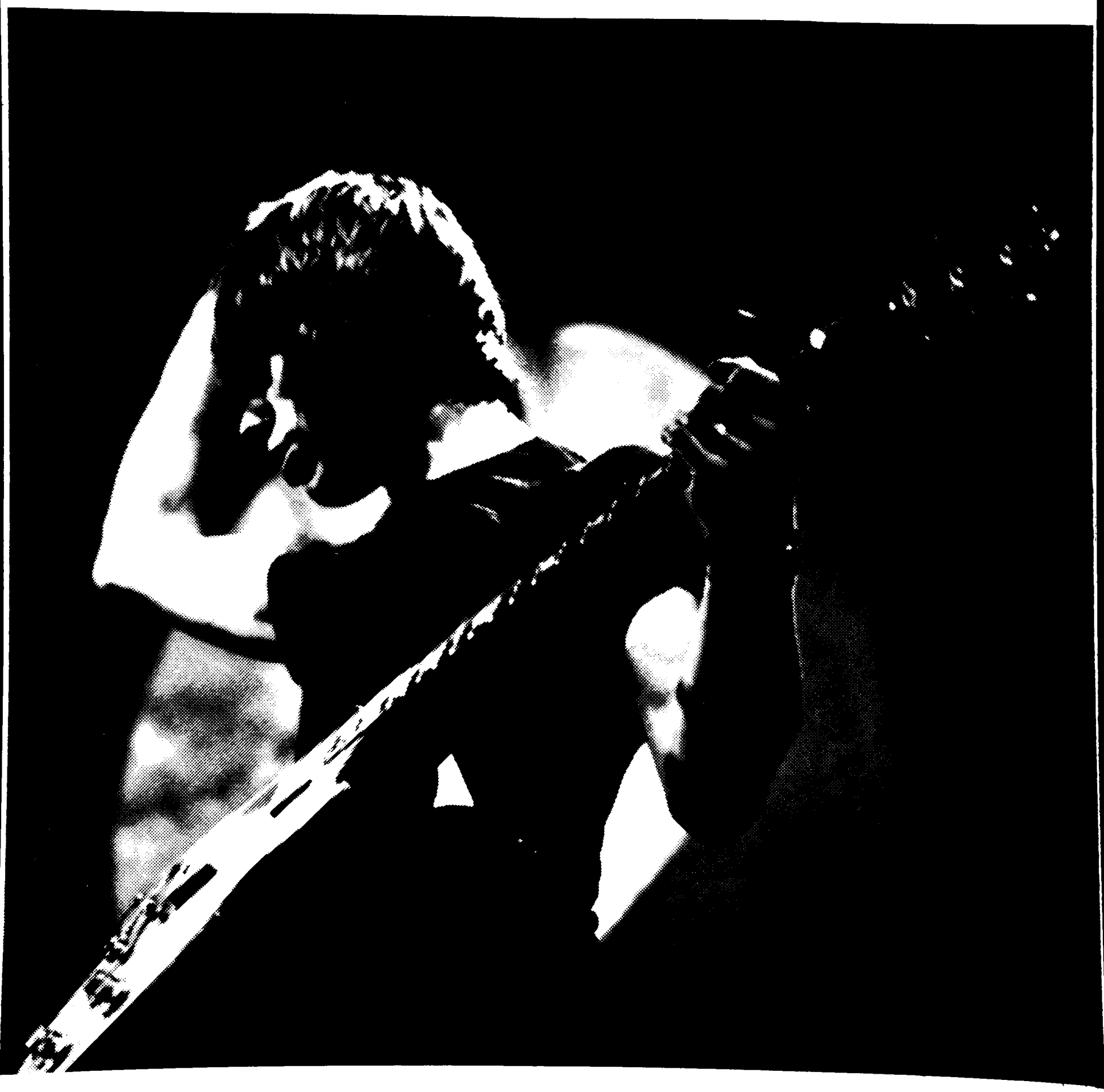

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Army Cops Out in Presidio Trial	1
Computer Center Held at Canadian University	3
Oakland 7 Trial and the Tale of a "Secret Agent"	4
U.S. Media Empire/Latin America	6
Berkeley Strike Gets Serious	11
Janitors Clean Up Campus with Clubs	13
Kissinger Versus State Department	13
Canada Still Open to Deserters	14
Radical Media Bulletin Board	15
Job Listings: Vocations for Social Change	16
The New Left Guard; Yes America, Even Baseball	17
Oil Execs Try to De-Glop Coastal Birds	18
Preventive Detention Perfected in Brazil	18
Terrorism on the Rise in New Mexico	19
N.Y. Cops Continue Attack on Panthers	21

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ARMY COPS OUT IN PRESIDIO TRIAL

by R. Giuseppi Slater

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO(LNS)--The strategy of overkill has come to hold an irresistable attraction for the U.S. Army. And when the military becomes frustrated over some task, the allure of these tactics is overwhelming. So it was with Vietnam, and so it is now in the Presidio mutiny trial.

The trial stemmed from an incident last Oct. 14 in which 27 prisoners in the stockade of the San Francisco Presidio (a major Bay Area Army Base) protested non-violently over the cold-blooded shooting of a fellow prisoner and general conditions in the stockade.

Despite the recommendations of its own investigating officer, the Army decided to press General Court Martial proceedings against the protestors. The charge carries a possible death penalty (not sought in this case). Fifty years to life imprisonment is not an uncommon sentence.

But as the Court Martial of the first two defendants was just concluding, the defense blew the case apart with a surprise witness. Dr. Vincent Salmon, an expert in the field of acoustical physics, testified that it was almost certain that the protesting prisoners sitting together on the ground singing and chanting, could neither hear nor understand the command being read to them over a loud speaker system.

This testimony crippled the prosecution's efforts to prove wilful intent to override military authority, the essence of any mutiny attempt. So: Law Officer St. Colonel George Robinson, functioning as the military analogue to a judge, jolted the courtroom when, instead of requesting the Review Board (Army equivalent of a jury) to retire and arrive at a verdict he made a motion to recess the trial indefinitely, while a medical review board began further inquiry into the sanity of the accused.

The panel of officers sitting in judgement did not object, despite the fact that an Army psychiatrist had already proclaimed the defendants legally sane. Now, more weeks and perhaps months will pass while the next move is decided. Prisoners will continue to languish in the same stockade which impelled their original protest. It is evident that whatever the validity of their grievances, the Army will find some way to make its charges stick.

A Deeper Look

It is important to look more carefully at this case. It offers useful insights into the state of mind of the Army's higher brass and also into the attitudes of at least a segment of the college-trained officer corps within the Army.

Richard Bunch, five feet, four inches tall, 120 pounds, 19 years of age, went AWOL from the Army last May. His mother had him admitted to a civilian hospital which handed him back to the Army. Military authorities promised Mrs. Bunch that Army psychiatrists would take over the care of her son, but instead he remained in the stockade. Finally, in October, Bunch asked a guard to aim for his head and then walked away from his work detail.

Without giving the customary order to halt, and without alerting the other guards in the area, the M.P. fulfilled Bunch's wish with a shotgun blast from a 20-yard range.

Three days later, at morning roll call, the 27 stockade inmates sat down and began singing peace songs. When the commanding officer arrived, they read him a list of grievances, which included shotgun-carrying by untrained guards, substandard conditions, and the murder of Bunch. They resumed their singing when the officer, refusing to listen, walked away. This officer then recited over a loud speaker system Article 94 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the section covering mutiny. Witnesses later testified that static from the machine and the men's singing prevented him from being clearly heard.

Later, evidence implied that the Army intended all along to hang a mutiny rap on any prisoners who protested. Immediately after the Bunch slaying, Article 94 had been read to the prisoners but not articles detailing the lesser crimes of disturbing the peace and wilfull

disobedience. As the Army had rushed a photographer and several witnesses to the scene before the reading of Article 94.

All indications point to the fact that conditions in the stockade have been appalling. In the six months preceding November 1968, there were 31 suicide attempts by prisoners, many of them nearly successful. Several [illegible] since.

[illegible] of the 27 [illegible] be [illegible] while in the stockade - this too indicates much about the conditions in the prison. The Army itself had placed the stockade in "emergency" classification--meaning it was overcrowded--for several days before the shooting at Ranch.

Still the Army pushed ahead. Thirty charges were preferred on Oct. 25, and Lt. Col. Richard Millard was ordered to stage the required preliminary investigation on an initial group of [illegible] prisoners. Perhaps his superiors [illegible] their choice, because Millard turned in a [illegible] and incisive report.

After studying the evidence and interviewing the witnesses, Millard stated in his report:

"The charge of mutiny under Article 94 does not apply to the facts of 14 October, 1968. In my opinion, this case has been built up out of all fair proportion to charge Mutiny, an offense which has its roots in the harsh admiralty laws of previous centuries, for demonstrating against the conditions which existed in the stockade is, in my opinion, an overreaction by the Army and a misapplication of a statute which could lead to a further miscarriage of justice."

After studying the evidence and interviewing the witnesses, Millard stated in his report: "There is ample testimony in this case to show that the conditions in the stockade prior to 14 Oct. were not up to the standards we should expect."

Lt. Gen. Stanley Larsen, Commanding General of the Sixth Army, most likely did not attain his lofty position by basing all his decisions on the weight of impartial reports. At the least, he was not unduly stirred by Millard's considered effort. One month after the Millard report, the Army announced that General Court-Martial [illegible] for [illegible] would [illegible] the group of men he had [illegible]. Military brass also ignored the fact that the psychiatrists recommended [illegible] long [illegible] the [illegible] trial.

[illegible] 20 days and [illegible] hours [illegible] the [illegible] trial so far since lawyers for the other four received continuances [illegible] hearing the prosecution em- [illegible] the [illegible] and also [illegible] psychi- [illegible] is [illegible] that while both were legally sane he considered them to be "dangerous psychopaths."

The [illegible] set until [illegible] presented [illegible] next [illegible] Sharon Lee Stanford [illegible] a graduate student in Black History [illegible] research work in the field of [illegible] ties, [illegible] an articulate [illegible] [illegible] translated from scientific [illegible] into [illegible] English [illegible] testimony could make [illegible] head [illegible] stage and almost certainly could not have understood it.

His assertion raised some difficult questions for the prosecution argument, such as, how does one wilfully disobey an order which was never heard?

Unfortunately, the Review Board was unable to ponder this difficult point. At this juncture Law Officer Robinson took advantage of his position and moved for an indefinite recess with a full medical board to investigate the mental qualities of the defendants in the interim. Said Robinson, "I feel that there is reasonable basis for further inquiries into the sanity of the accused."

When Robinson asked if any Board Members objected to his ruling, the Lieutenant and the Major sitting on the flanks glanced at the Lt. Colonels seated next to them and they in turn swiveled head and eyes around to the Colonel who sat the center seat. His head shook its "No" and all the other heads took up the motion.

The defense counsel felt somewhat differ-

ently. Capt. Brendon Sullivan, defending Pvt. Reidel, sprang to his feet and declared that he was "astounded" at the motion. "This ruling, I submit, deprives these men of their right to a fair trial." He asserted that continuation of the case would signify "a great indignity to the accused and a further injustice to what they have suffer ."

Capt. Joseph Choate, representing Pvt.Osczepinski, was more explicit about the significance of Robinson's action. It would "rob the defense of the force and effect of its case," he claimed.

Some Comments

Visiting the Presidio is not much different from going to any other Army base. Drab green continually strikes your eyes--from uniforms, from vehicles, from buildings. People are forever saluting and returning salutes and Military Policemen in their miniature arsenal uniforms prowl everywhere.

Still, the Presidio is located in San Francisco, and some of the region's hip spirit seems to have penetrated. Occasional black soldiers pass, sporting "natural" hairstyles, grown to the very limit of military tolerance, and when they spot your own long hair and leather jacket, they'll often greet you with the outstretched arm and clenched fist gesture of Olympic game fame. White soldiers too, usually in private's fatigues, will furtively flash the peace sign behind their backs as they walk away from you.

Some of the young officers are also quite sympathetic, especially those concerned with the mutiny case. Millard, when I spoke with him, openly detailed the vindictive injustice of the Army's action. A non-career man doing his "penance" (as he termed it) in the service, he said that many among the college-educated, non-professional officer corps are disturbed by the proceedings.

Certainly the young officers defending Reidel and Osczepinski did their best to destroy the government case, and when the military court pulled its last minute duplicity, they made no bones about denouncing it.

The top brass will relentlessly forge ahead with the case. And regardless of how the matter is resolved, the Army will in one way or another screw the 27 prisoners.

It is becoming increasingly difficult, however, for the Army blithly to commit such atrocities. While nothing like massive public resistance has occurred, there is much awareness of the case and repeated protests have been staged. The local media have followed developments, even if coverage has left much to be desired. And the Army has now been brought into civil court over charges of cruel treatment in the stockade.

- 30 -

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COMPUTER CENTER HELD AT
CANADIAN UNIVERSITY
by Ari Salant
LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL (LNS)--Black students at Sir George Williams University here have liberated the school's Computer Center, completely halting the operation of the monster machines.

In support of the occupation, which began Jan. 29, some 250 white students moved into the faculty lounges and cafeteria on Feb. 2.

The take-over stemmed from charges made by six black students, supported by seven whites, against Perry Anderson, assistant professor of biology. The students accused him of discrimination in grading and general incompetence. (Black students, most of whom are from the Caribbean, never make better than a C in his course)

These charges were originally made several months ago. Since that time the administration dawdled around, choosing an "impartial" committee of six faculty members to arbitrate the issues.

The committee finally selected by Academic Vice-principal O'Brien was unacceptable to both the blacks and the white radicals. (Most of the black students work out of the Black Student Assn. and the Caribbean Student Assn.; the white students are for the most part mem-

bers of the Sir George Student Movement, an In ternationalist and Maoist group.)

Then O'Brien wrote a letter to Anderson, telling him that he should be on his guard since the students might get violent. The black students were angered because there had been no threat of violence.

They requested and obtained a witnessed retraction from O'Brien which he signed in a peaceful atmosphere. The same day O'Brien wrote a statement claiming that he was forced to sign. Three of the black students were then charged with extortion, kidnapping and conspiracy, all felony charges carrying heavy sentences on conviction.

Hence the occupation.

Both the black and white students intend to remain in the building until they are forced out. The occupation of the computer center is costing the Univeristy a pretty penny, since the computer rental charge is $1,000 an hour. The white students are providing free food to the occupationists.

The root issue is white English Canadian racism. The students realize that racism has a class base which enables the English minority in Quebec to hold economic and political power through corporate interests in the United States.

Most radicals here believe that the protest will spread to students at the French University of Montreal and the international-oriented McGill University as well as to the oppressed trade unionists and French Canadian workers. These workers are the "niggers" of Quebec, although they constitute 85 per cent of the population.

So far twenty faculty members have signed a petition in support of the black students, and four are cooperating fully with the occupationists. Among them are Prof. Bergeron, chairman of the French Department and David Orton, a radical sociology lecturer whose contract was not renewed for political reasons.

Student and faculty involvement in the issue is growing and increasing numbers in the academic community and the working population are joining in the struggle against white English racism, which oppresses both the blacks and the French.

According to one Occupation Committee member, "When we leave the occupation centers, we intend to bring out the whole racial aspect of this University and of our society, Canadian society."

-30-

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OAKLAND 7 TRIAL AND THE TALE OF A "SECRET AGENT"

by Della Street

LIBERATION News Service

OAKLAND, Calif. (LNS) -- The Oakland 7 trial is beginning to seem like a permanent institution. After four weeks substantive proceedings are finally underway and the Seven, their friends, and their lawyers, have established a kind of movement beachhead in downtown Oakland. On the third floor of the Alameda County Courthouse, if nowhere else, we have the enemy outnumbered, and if that does not exactly reflect the reality, it is nonetheless a good feeling.

The most important prosecution witness so far has been James Bruce Coleman, 22-year old Oakland pig who infiltrated Stop the Draft Week activities (a series of demonstrations at the Oakland Induction Center in Oct. of 1967). Coleman is a clean-shaven, humorless, blank faced product of southern California who applied to be a pig at 19 and majored in police science at local Chabot College. Stop the Draft Week (STDW) was his first assignment. He grew his beard (those who remember him say it wasn't easy) left his hair uncut and, armed only with a phony drivers license, sallied forth into the den of the enemy.

He regularly presented himself at Sproul Plaza, and other places where STDW preliminaries were going on, speaking out from time to time, but mainly listening. When committee

sign ups came around he joined the monitors "It was the group that would rule the masses of demonstrators " At one point he offered to provide firecrackers to bug the cops and once at an SDS meeting he helpfully provided a run-down on the latest details of STDW planning. He never played a major role, either as a planner or provocateur and was in fact recognized as a pig long before the demonstration.

On the witness stand he "misrecollected" that he had volunteered to turn in his draft card, and he never understood that "secret codes," turned over to him (and which he copied for his superiors) the week before STDW were a plant.

His political sophistication is zero the Resistance is "just a group," SDS is "a group concerned about the draft and you know a democratic society "

At one point during cross examination, defense attorney Charles Garry said to him "They called you a rat fink didn't they?" "Yes " "And that was the truth wasn't it? As the D A jumped up shouting "Your Honor put a stop to this," the courtroom broke up

Coleman was most efficient at taking down precise notes about the times meetings ended and began, noting where he sat and counting attendance. He was not so good on dates Considering that the notes were a mainstay for the prosecution they were not very damaging to the defense The language of STDW was not anti cop or anti-draftee It was "shut down the Induction Center," but about dealing with the cops The draftees are our brothers It's as he would Coleman could not [illegible] the way of violent intentions [illegible] random quotations such as "We've got [illegible] Mother down," fell back into place [illegible] acknowledged their context "We're not [illegible] keep the army from doing what we know is wrong."

Garry stressed that [illegible] enemy of STDW was not the Induction [illegible] the cops but the war and its atrocities [illegible] been managed somewhat to diffuse such potentially ominous sounding innovations as the monitors which he described as being devised to prevent not provoke trouble with the cops

What the jury made of it is another question Do they hate finks in general or this one in particular because he was caught in so many lies and half truths? Or do they like cops and think this one was doing some pretty fancy police work? Prosecutor Lowell Jensen looked uncomfortable as the notes and questioning revealed the seven to be inspired by deep feelings about the war not by mischief or hatred of cops But Coleman's notes do reveal the intent to shut down the induction Center, and that is certainly a "crime" although not the one the seven are being tried for Perhaps Jensen feels this is all he needs to obtain a conviction for conspiracy

Both sides are actually trying the demonstration itself not the specific role of the defendants in it Jensen is doing it to inflame the jury and win his case Garry to instruct the jury in STDW's political and moral purpose and win his case

The conspiracy law and the judge's interpretation of it favors the prosecution Jensen is free to cite any incident that occurred during STDW stink bombings the padlocking of an induction center door and somehow impute it to the defendants regardless of whether they had any knowledge of it or are accused of it The only proviso is that he "later" link it up with the Seven in some way Whether or not it is ever actually associated with the defendants it is sure to stick in the hearts and minds of the jury

Other rulings this week have also favored the prosecution Early in the week the judge George W Phillips took the unusual step of forbidding Gary to make an opening statement on behalf of the defense following the prosecution's opening In practice this may not have been so insignificant Garry had used jury selection as a means of communicating his case to the jury and was able to turn his interrogation of Coleman into an exposition of the defendant's views Nonetheless the ruling as well as the judges ruling disallowing the use of the Nuremberg principles as a permissable defense, suggest the restricted climate in which the defense has to function More rulings on matters that affect the shape of the case such as a defense contention that the Seven have been singled out for "selective prosecution" by the Oakland D A are expected next week

Outside the courtroom Gov Reagan's proclamation of a "State of Emergency" on the Berkley Campus probably doesn't help very much The Oakland Tribune has taken to juxtaposing pictures of a campus disorder with news of the Oakland 7 In addition the flourishing of the movement elsewhere in the Bay Area (the strike continues at San Francisco State and now Mission High School, there are three political court martials and a student supported GI strike) has probably given most area residents the notion

(please turn to page 18)

U S MEDIA EMPIRE LATIN AMERICA

by Jon Frappier-NACLA

LIBERATION News Service

In the last decade, television has become the single most important medium in the United States Advertising agencies, survey research and McLuhan all agree that television is the most pervasive and influential form of dissemination and attitude formation, Public opinion studies indicate that the majority of Americans not only receive its entertainment from TV, but also rely on that medium for news information Wilson Dizard pointed out in his book, TELEVISION. A WORLD VIEW, that more than any other medium, TV has the ability to identify and define our environment

The ability of TV to command the attention of millions of people for long periods of time has political consequences. The significance of these observations becomes more meaningful since the power which controls the communications media, both in the U S. and Latin America, is concentrated in a few men and their corporations.

The tendency of this concentration is to limit the range of views that get presented Moreover, since the funding of television broadcasting depends heavily on advertising, there exists among the few networks strong competition to tantalize the largest audience and therefore, any creative experimentation with television for social and cultural ends is stifled

All media (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, etc) has political content This is conveyed not only by the images and information presented, but also by the material which does not appear. The diferences in political content projected by the three major U S television networks (ABC, CBS, NBC) is scarcely measurable

The development of a television system in Latin America went through different phases The larger and more developed countries of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Venuzuela began the process in the early 1950's, primarily with the capital of local businessmen. The initial investments were large and the profit payoff was longer in coming than most Latin American investors are accustomed to; but these particular media entrepreneurs realized that television would be profitable not only in terms of money but also as a mechanism to mold opinions and to relieve people's frustrations through entertainment

There are two basic reasons why the U.S. media corporations did not invest heavily during the early stages of Latin American television First, the conservative factions of the corporations' boards of directors were skeptical that a large enough market existed in Latin America to make it profitable. They argued that the Latin Americans themselves should take the initial risks. If television was able to attract the necessary audience in those underdeveloped countries to the south, then the U.S companies (mainly ABC, CBS, and NBC) would get involved

The second and perhaps more significant reason why these companies did not invest early inLatin American television is based more in the economic structure of the American capitalist system. Simply stated, the economic need to expand into overseas markets did not exist for the television industry in the 1950's. During that decade, the television market in the United States was still expanding. The American people needed more TV sets and more programs to watch. The local TV stations needed television equipment and technical assistance. They also needed sponsors, thus sending the advertising agencies scurrying around to find their eagerly waiting clients. Finally, by the end of the 1950's and the early 1960's the demand began to taper off. The market for TV sets and other programming and transmitting equipment was becoming saturated. Also, the production of programs and films was becoming very expensive It became obvious to those who are responsible for turning up a profit

that the only way to solve the problem was to increase the distribution of TV programming. By 1960, Latin America had proved to U.S. media corporations that it was safe and fertile ground.

A further impetus for TV's move into Latin America was given by the increasing presence of U.S. companies, who would naturally encourage the involvement of television in helping to sell their products (through advertising). (U.S. direct private investment in Latin America rose from$4.4 billion in 1950 to$11.5 billion by 1966. Also, the U.S. in 1967 exported $4.1 billion worth of merchandise to Latin America.)

Although local businessmen in Latin America initiated the development of the television systems in their countries, they were always influenced and often limited by the electronics and media industry in the U.S. Programming equipment, technical assistance and TV sets came from the United States. More important, since production facilities were so costly, approximately 80% of the programs shown in Latin America originated in the United States (programs such as "The Flintstones," "I Love Lucy," "Bonanza," "Route 66," etc.)

The original promoters of television in Latin America emphasized the medium's potential in the educational field. However, once broadcasting began, educational TV was pushed aside. Dizard says, "Most TV stations in underdeveloped countries are operated, directly or indirectly, by commercial interests which were initially concerned with keeping their enterprise solvent. Educational programming was a luxury that tied up their facilities without producing revenue."

Of the three major TV networks in the United States, ABC has been the leader in penetrating the overseas market through its international organization known as Worldvision -- a collection of commercial TV stations abroad in which ABC has invested. ABC's leadership in the international field is, at first, difficult to explain, since it is financially weaker than CBS and NBC, but it is also the least viewed of the three major U.S. networks. It seems probable that the decision to go abroad was based on these limitations--that is, since the competition was so strong in the United States it would be more profitable to move into a market where the competition was less fierce. Further motivating ABC's international push was its proposed merger with ITT (International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.), announced in December, 1965. The merger would have solved ABCs financial problems and would have provided the network with important overseas contracts as ITT has the largest international telecommunications system in the world. Another important aspect of the proposed merger for ABC was that ITT is one of the five American commercial carriers authorized by the Federal Communications Commission who can purchase channels from Comsat (Communications Satellite Corp.) to resell to the public. (The four other authorized carriers are AT&T, RCA, Western Union and the Hawaian Telephone Co.) In addition, the merger would have insured ITT with a large buyer not only for satellite channels, but also for its own television equipment.

Unfortunately for both companies, ITT was forced to terminate the merger plan in January, 1968. Although the FCC had approved the merger twice during the two year attempt, the Department of Justice opposed it.

However, in spite of this disappointment, ABC Worldvision has continued to grow. In early 1968, Worldvision boasted 64 TV stations in 27 countries (16 of them in Latin America) reaching more than 20 million homes. The procedure ABC uses in building its Worldvision empire is fairly standardized. First, ABC will invest in the television station. This investment is related to services which ABC international is able to provide for the Worldvision station. For instance, ABC can offer financial support, technical and administrative services, personnel training programs, a program buying service and, in addition, act as the station's sales representative. These last two functions are the ones that ABC sees as crucial for the success of the Worldvision system as the stations have to agree to accept

programs and advertising chosen by ABC for prime-time viewing. "For example, ABC can sell 'Batman' to an advertiser and then place 'Batman' along with designated commercials in any Worldvision country where the advertiser wants it to appear." ("Television Around the World" by Ralph Tyler in Television Magazine, Oct. 1966, p.33.) Therefore, the use of Worldvision for ABC is to centralize three very important and profitable tasks--program buying, sales representation and networking. In one sense ABC International is becoming a world-wide advertising agency. "But ABC's approach is the reverse of what the agencies are doing. ABC is attempting to create a single world-wide medium that an international advertiser can buy in a centralized way, while the advertising agencies are attempting to spread their services abroad to bring them closer to the variety of media around the world. Both, however, are banking on the existence of a sizeable group of international companies with marketing plans that cover large portions of the globe." (Tyler's article, p. 61.)

The role ABC International has played in Latin America and the way it has organized and expanded its operations, epitomizes how media, television specifically, can be utilized to play handmaiden to the penetration, domination, and eventual bastardization of foreign economies by U.S. corporations. In 1960, after much persuasion by U.S. government officials and businessmen, the Central American countries agreed to form an economic common market. This system allowed U.S. businesses to be established in one Central American country and to sell their goods in all the countries, without paying any tariffs; and according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, hundreds of U.S. corporations flocked down to take advantage of the new market.

Also in 1960, one year after it was formed, ABC International advanced $250,000 to and invested in five Central American TV stations--one from each of the five countries. This group became known as the Central American TV Network (Cadena Centro-Americana or CATVN). As one might predict, CATVN, through ABC International, has a centralized advertising sales program and a film distribution system. ABC International published a list of 31 companies which advertised through the Worldvision system and almost all do business in Central America. ABC, through its television stations, is fostering an artificial consumerism which in most Third World countries should not be higher priority than education, health, and basic economic development. However, this seems to be the case in Latin America. U.S. corporations continue to prosper and ABC's role in that process is summed up in their own words. "Already, the ABC Worldvision stations can reach a universe of more than 15,000,000 (1963) television homes. The spending power of this trend-setting audience is upward of $136 billion in disposable income. They are the first to develop brand loyalties which set the pattern for others."

And now that the United States is exerting more pressure on the South American countries to convince them of the necessity of a functioning Latin America Free Trade Association, ABC International in January, 1968, formed LATINO (Latin American Television International Network Organization) which will follow the same pattern as CATVN and includes so far, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Mexico.

Neither CBS nor NBC has gone into the international market on the scale of ABC. Both companies are in good financial positions -- earnings are up and assets are large ($670 million for CBS and $2,084 million for RCA which is NBC's parent corporation). Both companies are also taking on the appearance of conglomerates. RCA's subsidiaries include Hertz, Commercial Credit Co., Random House, Sanbury and Dunbar Music, Inc., Defense Electronic Products and two Job Corps Training Centers. CBS's family includes the publishing house of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., the toy company Creative Playthings, Inc., Baily Films and the New York Yankees.

Although CBS and NBC's overseas investments are not extensive, the facilities they do have tend to be in strategic areas. CBS had production companies in Buenos Aires, Caracas and Lima; NBC is involved in Monterrey, Mexico; Caracas, Saigon and the Middle East.

NBC's specialities overseas are programming and management services contracts rather than direct investment in TV stations. NBC International deals directly with overseas broadcasters to sell NBC programs which are shown in 82 countries. Management services involve everything from advising to actually establishing an entire television system for a country. According to NBC, a large contract will include analyzing the aims of the client country (why does it want TV?), making a technical survey, suggesting an overall program, setting up a staff to implement the program (three NBC personnel, a general manager, director of administration are put in charge of the project), designing, constructing and equipping the TV studios and finally, supervising and assisting in the station's broadcasting. A contract for installing a complete system usually runs for five years. The influence of NBC's style, structure and priorities (particularly its favoritism toward commercial non-government stations) on a client country's TV system is unavoidable. One trade magazine has suggested that NBC's interest in developing TV systems around the world is not primarily for control but to stimulate the demand for TV equipment, of which RCA is a leading producer.

CBS has concentrated its limited overseas involvement in Latin America, but its overall policy is still one of hesitancy. The important factor is that CBS, and also NBC, have a different set of priorities than ABC. Merele S. Jones, president of CBS Television and a director of CBS (also director of Proartal, Buenos Aires; Provental, Carcas; Pantal, Limal Trinidad and Tobago TV Co.; and Teleprogramas Iberoamericanas, Panema), explains CBS's limited overseas expansion not as a lack of interest, "but the opportunities just haven't been there as we define opportunity. We've had exploratory talks in South America--in Colombia, Brazil, Chile--but they just weren't attractive opportunities. As you go around the world, television is either government or quasi-government operated and doesn't offer much inducement to invest.. We'd rather hold ourselves open for the total market."

CBS and NBC possibly consider ABC's role overseas to be primarily that of an international advertising agency, more concerned with the buying and selling of programs and advertising space. Perhaps ABC was forced to take on that function because of its weakness in the field of television broadcasting vis-a-vis CBS and NBC. What seems clear is that CBS and NBC see themselves as broadcasters, and therefore they want control of TV stations abroad. Since that control cannot yet be obtained, they prefer to wait for a more opportune moment.

Time-Life Broadcast is the other large U.S. corporation with investments in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela). Time-Life's interests in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil became the focus of controversy in 1965 when conservative nationalist Carlos Lacerda attacked the Brazilian government for not acting on Time-Life's "unconstitutional" involvement in TV-Globo (no foreigners can own or participate in the administrative orientation of journalistic enterprises). Time-Life has invested approximately $6 million in Rio's leading TV station which is owned by the same family that puts out U Globo, the largest circulating newspaper in Brazil.

A case of intensive involvement by U.S. companies in the TV market is Caracas, Venezuela. Time-Life and CBS each hold 20% interest in the production company Provental (Ch.8), with the remaining 60% held by Goar Mestre and local investors. [Mestre was a leading businessman in Havana where he developed and controlled most of the Cuban television before the Revolution. In 1958, he went to Argentina to set up Proartel (Ch. 13), again with Time-Life and CBS.] NBC has its investment in Radio-Caracas-TV (Ch. 2), which is a member of ABC's Worldvision group. ABC controls a share of Venevision (Ch. 4) and Screen Gems has a part interest in Canal Once Television (Ch. 11).

The effect television will have on Latin America is still unclear, but it will probably be no more beneficial for them than it is for us. Television's emphasis on consumerism will not only lead to increased frustrations for many Latin Americans, but it will continue to distort, as U.S. corporations have done in the past, the development of those societies. The values projected by television programs and

advertising imported from the United States will definitely affect the cultural integrity of the Latin American people. The Japanese economist Shigeto Tsuru, expresses the point, rather pessimistically, that the media serves those who control it.

"In this world of high-powered communication we may even have to speak of a new kind of"self-alienation" for citizens living under capitalism. If there were a society on this earth somewhere which would make full use of the highly developed techniques of communication of today for the sole purpose of its inhabitants' autonomous cultural needs, it would be an experience of a lifetime for us to visit there--for us who daily, even hourly, cannot escape from the onslaught, either subtle or crude, of modern commercialism in a capitalist society."

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GROWTH OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN TELEVISION

	TV Stations	TV Sets
1955	32	619,000
1958	75	2,314,500
1961	137	4,522,000
1964	217	6,645,700

Source: U.S. Information Agency

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THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

"I think the time is now, if it hasn't been already, to consider selling your product everywhere. Not in one country or on one continent, but all over; to be competitive and to get in now; and this obviously means to act like a leader. First, to determine the wants and needs for these countries that you're not in, to think in terms of an international basis.

-Edward Ney, senior vice president of the advertising agency Young & Rubican at an ABC Worldvision Symposium, May, 1966, in Mexico City

"The various underdeveloped countries are having to permit commercials because they can't afford a television system otherwise. A man setting up a commercial station abroad has to be pretty sure he knows how to compete--and we have more knowledge in this field than anyone else in the world."

-Sig Mickelson, vice president of Time-Life Broadcast (Television Magazine, Oct. 1966)

NBC has had "many many requests to invest in government stations, particularly in the new emerging nations." But "not always does their political philosophy agree with ours. When it comes to private companies, we figure that we operate on the same basis. They have stockholders and we have stockholders."

-Harold Anderson, director of management services for NBC, explaining his company's policy against investing in any government-owned communications system. (Television Magazine, Oct. 1966.)

"About 1959 a gentle curve representing the expansion of American advertising agencies overseas started an abrupt climb which hasn't yet levelled off...The growth of television abroad had something to do with this upsurge, since the head-start American agencies had in dealing with the medium commercially has given them a highly exportable knowhow. But television wasn't the prime mover. That role belongs to the clinet: The American consumer goods industry."

-From Television Magazine, a sophisticated trade publication for the industry.

"It is possible to foresee use of closed circuit television by major companies doing a worldwide business to link together their offices and affiliates in order to kick off a new sales campaign or to demonstrate a new product or to analyze a new marketing situation in the far corners of the world."

-From a report issued by the National Citizens Commission's Committee on Space meeting at the White House Conference on International Cooperation during the winter of 1965/66. The Committee's chairman was Dr. Joseph Charyk, the president of Comsat. (Quoted from Herbert I. Schiller's "The Hard Sell," The Nation,12/5/66.)

"In 1961, in the U.S. alone, 690 firms engaged in 1,200 new overseas activities. The reason is clear. Everywhere in the world vast new consumer economies offer a fabulous challenge... Last year Colgate-Palmolive showed 53 per cent of its sales from overseas...In 1961, free world advertising expenditures amounted to well over 19 billion dollars. Significantly, the major percentage of increase occurred outside

the United States...We look forward to the time when every nation, on every continent, welcomes television as an embassador of world trade."

-From Worldvision, Your Passport to the Future, put out by ABC International Television, Inc.

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HAVE YOU HEARD ENOUGH?

"Nothing inflames nationalistic passions more quickly than the charge that Madison Avenue controls the press or the broadcast media. Yet there is a real long-term danger that, if present trends continue, American advertising men may find themselves in just this position in some countries. And this would be an awkward position indeed."

-Thomas Aitiken, Jr., vice president of McCann-Erickson, quoted from Peter Bart's article, "Madison Avenue: Expansion Fever" in Saturday Review, October 13, 1962.

"U.S. motion pictures occupy 60 per cent of screen time in theaters of the free world and thus stimulate demand for American goods among the hundreds of millions of viewers abroad."

--Ralph Hetzel, executive vice president of the Motion Picture Association of America, in their Foreign Income of U.S. Film Companies Rises, November 4, 1963.

"Rising affluence in the developed countries and the steady march of U.S. manufacturers to new markets overseas have drawn--and to some extent, pushed -- U.S. [advertising] agencies into new and strange lands....In following their clients abroad, U.S. agencies have been motivated by survival instincts as well as the prospect of additional profits."

From the trade magazine, Television Age, July 1, 1968 (International Issue.)

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THE CRIME QUESTION

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- The cause of "Negro" power advanced a step Feb. 4 as the dark-skinned mayor of Washington, D C., Walter E. Washington, authorized the expenditure of $150,000 a month to provide additional police forces for combating crime in the streets.

The funds will be used as overtime pay in the new plan which requires every policeman to work a sixth day every other week. Washington described the overtime as "one other effort to bring the crime problem into some perspective."

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BERKELEY STRIKE GETS SERIOUS

by Paul Glusman

LIBERATION News Service

BERKELEY (LNS) -- The Third World strike on the Berkeley campus has gotten serious, going into its third week. In the wake of a day of battles between police and demonstrators, Governor Ronald Reagan declared the campus to be in a state of extreme emergency and sent in the state highway patrol.

Rallies are now forbidden on campus, and legislation is pending in Sacramento which would suspend any student or faculty member arrested on campus and make it a misdemeanor for a suspended or dismissed student to set foot on the campus of any state college or the University of California.

Tuesday's clashes began as strikers set up a stationery picket line at a campus entrance, as they had been doing for a week, and refused to let anyone pass through the line.

Some football players crashed through, but were beaten severely by strikers--they had to be rescued by plainclothesmen. Strikers dispersed peacefully when police were called in, but immediately blocked the Sather Gate Bridge over Strawberry Creek, a few hundred feet across Sproul Plaza.

Plainclothesmen started to make arrests but strikers didn't let them get away with it. One of the plainclothesmen is presently hospitalized with severe head injuries.

County Sheriffs, who had complained about not being given a free enough hand, were set loose on the crowd, clubs swinging. They rescued the plainclothesmen but it was no match. They were beaten back by a barrage of rocks,

bottles, and picket signs. Several more raids were made with similar results.

Reinforcements were called in and an illegal assembly was declared. Strikers responded by forming a large snaking picket line and moved through classroom buildings and the library, breaking windows, overturning ashtrays, and disrupting classes.

Police moved in and the line melted, so that strikers were indistinguishable from students who were just going to class or watching. The first rule of campus guerrilla warfare: never confront forces superior to your own. One squad of highway patrolmen got temporarily lost and had to consult a map. They were followed by jeering students.

Police made some arrests, and crowds followed them back to Sproul Hall, throwing rocks and bottles and dodging billy clubs.

An attempt was made to stop a police car with an arrested striker in it and rush hour traffic was stopped at the intersection of Bancroft and Telegraph for an hour. The car, however, got through, and after an hour, the crowd broke up.

In all, the police made 20 arrests that day. There were 15 injuries, ten of them were reportedly policemen.

The next few days police were on campus in overwhelming numbers and strike leaders made a point of not provoking incidents.

On Friday, despite the immense occupation, strikers snaked a large picket line through several campus buildings including Sproul Hall (campus administrative center), University Hall (administrative center for the entire University), and the Faculty Club (holiest of holies.) When they moved back to Sproul Plaza, over 150 police cleared out the crowd without violence. The crowd stayed around and talked amiably with highway patrolmen who were standing in a line holding Sproul Plaza open to traffic. Alameda County sheriffs, nicknamed the blue meanies, are being pointedly ignored by demonstrators. It was the Sheriffs who caused most of the violence on Tuesday.

It is questionable how successful the strike is at this point. Third World groups have made little progress in talks with the administration towards initiating an autonomous Third World college. The college would be an integral part of the University, open to all students. It would, however, be run by equal participation of students and faculty members. Third World people would have final say in setting up the college.

Chancellor Roger Heyns, while perhaps now ready to accept the Third World Department, is certainly not about to give in on the question of autonomy, and the faculty has been very cold to the Third World demands. Amnesty for strikers (one of the demands) is certainly not going to be won easily in the face of Raegan's emergency declaration.

Support for the strike has grown, although 2,000 is still the highest number that can be mobilized. Many "tourists" gawk at the confrontations, hoping perhaps to see a little blood, but not really caring whose.

Much white support for the strike has been based on hatred of the police occupation and cannot be counted on as solidly pro-Third World.

San Francisco State College is closed down for semester break this week, and about 50 veterans of that strike have been coming over daily to bolster the Berkeley lines.

Striking Standard Oil workers in nearby Richmond have also expressed support for the student strike. Students from Berkeley have been welcomed by the workers in combatting scab goon squads who have been beating up the strikers there.

But there is still much question as to where the strike will go from here. Classroom attendance has not been affected too much. Unlike S.F. State, there is no organization of liberal faculty who will walk out in support. And, unlike State, there is no clear idea of what to do in the face of overwhelming and permanent police occupation of the campus.

IT seems that,for a while, Third World leadership will attempt to cool things down, avoiding direct confrontations in favor of

surprise disruptions of specific areas of the large campus, leaving before police can arrive. There is not yet the support necessary to face off police every day, as has happened at State, and the strike looks like it will be a long one.

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JANITORS CLEAN UP CAMPUS
WITH CLUBS

NANTERRE, France (LNS) -- Question: When is a gendarme not a gendarme?

Answer: Of course, when he is a "huissier de rectorat"--or "muscular janitor," as they are generally called at Nanterre, the cradle of last year's student revolt

But a cop by any other name, insist the students of Nanterre, who were offered the opportunity to compare odors Jan. 31 as the janitors "cleaned up." Following the earlier liberation by students of the faculty administration building, the janitors, armed with clubs and crowbars, invaded lecture rooms, seized students (many of whom had taken no part in the earlier action), and dragged them across campus to the waiting police

Students meeting Tuesday called for an "active strike" of unlimited duration until the janitors are dismissed.

M. Jean Beaujeau, dean of the faculty, and the man who ordered the janitors to clear the faculty building, explained that the object of recruiting janitors was to avoid bringing the police on university premises.

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BLACK [illegible] RIOT

JEFFERSON CITY, M[illegible] (LNS) -- More than 380 black inmates of a Missouri penitentiary, rioted Feb. 6. The prisoners were protesting the manhandling of a fellow prisoner.

The protesters milled around in their cell block and refused to work. About two dozen troopers from the Missouri Highway Patrol, especially trained in riot techniques, were called in to herd the prisoners back into their cells. When some refused to cooperate, shotguns loaded with birdshot were fired at them.

The prisoners were then locked into their cells and denied food.

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KISSINGER VERSUS STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- Henry Kissinger, new White House foreign policy advisor and head of the National Security Council, is becoming the Nixon administration's busiest beaver.

He is also the nosiest, to the extent that Nixon himself is getting nervous. In reference to State Department pressure, Nixon recently emphasized that Secretary of State Rogers, not Kissinger, is the President's chief foreign policy advisor.

Meanwhile, Kissinger makes it his business to intrude into daily State and Defense Department affairs.He grills officials with long questionnaires and is incredulous of their responses.

Other officials have to scramble to keep up with this aggressive intellectual, since he works longer hours than most cabinet members. (The Wall Street Journals says that Kissinger hasn't a wife to make him stay at home nights, as most cabinet members do.)

Kissinger has some firm convictions, mostly hawkish, of how to deal with foreign policy and it looks like he's going full guns, as it were.

When the White House announced that Kissinger would accompany Nixon to Florida the weekend of Feb. 7, the State Department responded that Rogers would go along too.

The Journal says that one reason Kissinger is bugging the State department for information is that Johnson took many White House intelligence files to Texas.

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SCIENTISTS TO STRIKE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A group of scientists, professors and advanced students plans to stop work for one day, March 4, in order to protest government and commercial 'misuse' of science. MIT, Cornell and Yale are centers of the strikers' activities.

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CANADA STILL OPEN TO DESERTERS

LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL (LNS) -- Canada has not been closed to American military deserters, regardless of what the New York Times says.

The Times and other establishment media have been spreading the lie of such an end to safety. However, according to the American Deserters Committee (ADC) in Montreal, it's not so. There may be a more rigorous application of the points system --50 out of 100 points on the immigration scale needed to qualify for immigrant status-- and there may be some delay in the granting of work papers. But, to their knowledge, no individual has been denied immigrant status solely on the grounds of his desertion, so long as his application was made from within Canada.

A spokesman for the Canadian Manpower and Immigration Ministry was quoted Feb. 1 in the Montreal Star: "If an American soldier on leave comes to Canada and then decides not to return to his unit he becomes a deserter under American law but [Canada] will do nothing to return him to the U.S. authorities. The reason is that to do so would indirectly extend the application of U.S. laws into Canada. In the case of this man, an application for landed immigrant status would be considered with no reference to the fact that he was an American deserter. If he were eligible by normal standards, he could stay.

"An American deserter, who identified himself as such, applying for entry at a border point would be treated entirely differently. Because he was still in the U.S., Canadian rejection of his application would not change his status, vis-a-vis his own government and there would be no suggestion of extra-territorial application of American laws." In such cases, the deserter would probably be denied entry.

The source of the difficulty then is at border entry points, where the U.S. has been somewhat successful in bending Canadian policy, rather than at internal offices of the Canadian Immigration Dept., where business seems to be continuing pretty much as usual.

The ADC says, "Deserters are safe within Canada. They will not be extradited, deported or denied immigrant status at internal application centers provided they qualify."

The ADC advises servicemen seeking to escape the military to enter Canada while on leave to use papers other than military ID if possible (e.g. birth certificates, drivers licenses). Such persons should contact the ADC at 122 St. Paul Street West, Room 522 in Montreal. Their telephone is (514) 843-8144.

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GETTING THERE IS HALF THE FUN

HAVANA (LNS) -- The Cuban satirical journal Palante offers U.S. hijacked pilots some helpful advice. They suggest pilots break out in laughter when they find out they're bound for Cuba. Palante also suggests the pilots salvage something from the terrible situation by buying wonderful Cuban cigars while at the airport.

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TOKYO TEN GO TO THE TOP

TOKYO (LNS) -- Ten radical students scaled a wall, crept through corridors, and finally fought with staves against police, in order to reach their objective--the roof of the U.S. embassy. Once there the students, members of Kakumaru-Ha (revolutionary Marxist faction of Zengakuren), plastered the building with anti-B-52 bomber slogans and violated the hallowed embassy flagpole with an ugly NLF flag. It took 200 cops to bring the raiders down because they fought when approached. Later, 2,000 cops ringed the Embassy to prevent a repeat performance by demonstrators inspired by the Tokyo Ten.

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LOVE PAYS

DON'T FORGET THE LNS BILL THIS MONTH!

We gratefully acknowledge payments.

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A note from Jerry Bornstein, in Canada, with regard to deserters (and one more piece of dialogue on mass media): "The TIMES' distortion of the legal position of the deserters here is a real example of the mass media ability to do what is necessary to undercut the radical movement Deserters are still safe in Canada; in fact we get more now since you reprinted the RAMPARTS article." [See Montreal story on deserters entering Canada in this packet]

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THE ROACH, (Box 352, Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712) sent us a letter informing us that we misspelled their address on our Madison list The correct address appears above Haleiwa is not part of Honolulu, either, but is on the north shore of Oahu They are now a bi-weekly publication "Is there anyone out there" editor Jon Olsen writes, "who wants to advertise in Hawaii? is there anyone out there who wants to distribute the only Hawaii (fairly) regular underground press?" Anyone having info on ads or distribution, write the Roach. "Mahalo", we are told means Thanks in Hawaian.

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The San Francisco MIME TROUPE, who do real street theater stuff, write that they are "interested in selling pictures or picture stories to publications " Their "photography department aspires to be self-supporting and thus needs contacts and sources for such an operation. Any help you might be able to give in the way of advice would be much appreciated." Write Pete Hennessy, at 450 Alabama St., San Francisco, Calif. 94110

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From the FORT LAUDERDALE FREE PRESS (P.O. Box 23584, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33308)

"The Ft. Lauderdale Free Press is in a state of turmoil. The heat that is now on us is of no importance, what is though is the lack of communication between us and other papers Also we need whatever Federal Reserve Notes you can send (Money) The annual college student invasion is approaching and this is the perfect time to give the movement the extra push it needs. What we suggest is an emergency fund set up to give money-lacking papers help. Liberation to all " Signed Rich Unger. [SOUND FAMILIAR FOLKS FIRST CONTACT, THEN MONEY. LETS GET TOGETHER AND PUSH] If you can't send money, drop them a note and support them with ideas, schemes, dirty jokes, and possible Florida [illegible]

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From THE DAMASCUS FREE PRESS (24524 Fossen St., Damascus, Md. 20750) "We would like to exchange classified ads with other radical papers. Also, if anyone has any information concerning printing by means of offset, please send us the info." Signed, Brian Cobb, Managing Editor.

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From Art Goldberg, Assistant Editor of RAMPARTS:

Fred Gardner's LNS article on the state of Ramparts Magazine is filled with inaccuracies, and not at all indicative of what has actually happened. [See the last LNS packet for Fred's story.]

Ramparts is far from crumbling. It does not need anything near $400,000 to survive. There is not an editorial crisis. On the contrary, with the departure of Warren Hinckle, Ramparts now shows great promise editorially.

In the future, Ramparts will be run by an editorial board drawn from the staff. The staff, through its union will have a strong voice in editorial policy. It has already been agreed that Ramparts will lean more towards analysis than muckraking in the future, and will be less lavish graphically.

Beginning with the next issue, due to go to press February 19, and on sale early in March, Ramparts will go back to being a monthly. It will operate on one-half the budget it has operated on in the past. It expects to come out of bankruptcy within a few months, and become solvent financially within six months.

Gardner's statement that a radical faction of the staff threatened to strike and sue for back pay is not true. On the contrary, the staff organized to remedy some abuses that existed, but emphatically stated it would put no limits on when it had to be paid. It also stated it did not wish to strike at present, but reserved the right to do so in the future Of the six outside contributors who signed the letter criticizing the magazine, at least three asked to have their names removed from it.

Gardner also stated that publisher Fred Mitchell tried to rehire former managing editor Larry Bensky. Both Bensky and Mitchell deny that this happened.

Neither Eldridge Cleaver nor Don Duncan have been done in financially by Ramparts. There was a slight disagreement over a book contract Cleaver had negotiated through Ramparts. It has since been amicably settled by Bob Scheer and Kathleen Cleaver. Duncan is owed a lot of back expense money, as are a lot of other people Duncan is presently out fundraising for Ramparts and working on two big stories.

Mitchell is having no trouble at all building a staff around Scheer. This week, the editorial and business staff voted 28-3 to remain at Ramparts, with two undecided. The three who are leaving are Warren Hinckle's sister, his personal secretary, and a close friend of his. In addition to Scheer and Duncan, editors David Horowitz (author of Imperialism and Revolution) Peter Collier, and David Kolodney are still at Ramparts as are other writers and editors.

There have been inefficiencies at Ramparts, but 90,000copies of the last issue were not wasted. Every magazine prints twice as many newsstand copies as it sells. The 90,000 unused copies represents about half the 180,000 sent to the newsstands. Half were sold, and half were not That's life.

The money Ramparts needs to sustain itself

for the next year should be raised within the next few weeks. The next issue will contain articles on Cuba, a look into how the foundations control higher education, a story on the Oakland Seven's political defense, a putdown of Irving Howe and the social democrats, a book excerpt by Daniel Cohn-Bendit, or one by Gabriel Kolko on the military-industrial complex, and a story by Scheer on what has been happening at Ramparts.

Ramparts lives

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THAT'S IT FOR THE BULLETIN BOARD THIS PACKET. CHECK THE VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE JOB LISTINGS THAT FOLLOW, AND a special article on "Starting a Community Paper" printed in the latest supplement from VSC

JOB LISTINGS
VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

LIBERATION News Service

THE BUCKMAN PROJECT

Community organizers wanted to live and work in the Buckman neighborhood in Portland, which is composed of poor and working class people (mostly white). The project is attempting to break down barriers that separate poor and working class people, unite people with common interests, and work towards a poor power movement in the area. There are also plans to set up a labor project in some of the nearby shops on the waterfront. Organizers take jobs to support themselves and contact people. People with talents such as photography, street theater, or auto mechanics would be especially useful. Contact Hal Leyshon; 1734 S.E. Alder; Portland, Oregon 92714. (503) 235-4562.

NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

1. Organizing: working with support groups, preparing welfare rights handbooks, etc. on the local level under discipline of welfare rights leadership. Possibilities in several cities. Subsistence support. 2. Staff position(s) at NWRO National Headquarters: general administrative assistance including writing about the welfare network across the country; program research with government agencies; and unhung-up hard work. Secretarial and office organizing skills, medical [illegible], Spanish, and/or car would all be useful. No income salaries. Contact Tim Sampson, 102 Corcoran St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 462-8804. In Brooklyn, NY contact Jon Kaufman, Brooklyn Welfare Action Council; 1002 Bushwick [illegible] Brooklyn, NY 11221; (212) 49[illegible]-3501

APPRENTICE PRINTERS WANTED

Art Rosenblum buys used offset presses, puts them in working order, and sets up print shops (including camera and plate-maker) for a few hundred dollars, total cost for movement groups. He is looking for mechanically inclined persons to learn offset printing in order to run existing shops or set up shops of their own. Also someone who is reliable and willing to learn to set up printing equipment for movement groups travelling wherever is necessary. Living and other expenses paid. Contact Art Rosenblum; c/o Rifton, New York 12471. (send certified mail with return receipt requested). To obtain Art's present phone number without charge, call for him at 305-866-7191 (person-to-person, early evening.)

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STARTING A COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

Excerpts from article by David Ransom, an editor of the Peninsula Observer, Palo Alto, California) (Write to VSC, Canyon, Calif. for complete story.)

---Starting a newspaper in your own community presupposes that you have a community you can call your own. Start a paper where you have close ties and when you have made at least a tentative commitment to long-term local organizing.

---All sorts of people feel the need for a paper not tied to the local establishment. . . A radical paper, reporting suppressed or overlooked local news, muckraking the local establishment, and analyzing both news and establishment, serves these people's needs, shows them their common interests, radicalizes, organizes. With the national and international news and analysis available from the Liberation News Service and the other underground press, this makes for a pretty formidable body of thought for your readership.

--Your basic staff needs will be reporting, writing, and editing; layout and production; and advertising, distribution and business. Add to this fundraising. Eventually you'll want to have staff members covering particular "beats" they are interested in...local power structure, high schools, pot busts, etc. Don't get into the bag that reporting must be "objective." There isn't any such peace. But by showing and defending your position, you are more credible than the local press.

--Read Jack McGinnis, "Care and Feeding of Power Structures" -25¢ and SDS's "Where It's At" - $1- both available from Radical Education Project, Box 625, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107.

---Study the other underground press for good ideas on layout and the rest of production. The S.F. Express Times is generally well laid out, as the Peninsula Observer is. You will probably get your paper printed at the local publisher of market weeklies, probably by photo-offset process. This means that all you need take them is your copy, laid out as you want it, with graphics, screened photos and headlines in place. That way, cost will be at a minimum.

--Expect your tabloid printing costs to begin with $100 for the press run and first thousand. Headlining and photo work can cost $80 for a 20-page issue. Then postage - send your mail subscriptions bulk rate with the notation "time value." That gets the local copies delivered the next day.

---Come out bi-weekly at first. Gives you time to learn as you go along. You can put out a bi-weekly, 8-page 4000-copy tabloid for under $500 a month, with a little bit of luck.

--Your income will be from sales, advertising and community underwriting.

--Get your paper out to movement events and hawk or give them away. Get the thing known and read.

--A newspaper is a tool--theirs for managing the society, ours for making the revolution.

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[DAG II' The New Left Guard has returned']

THE NEW LEFT GUARD.

YES AMERICA, EVEN BASEBALL

by Lefty Milliman

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK, LNS - When national heroes have real life problems and struggles, the American public reacts like a cat who mistakenly walks into the girls' shower room -- we cover our eyes with fingers spread There's nothing that we like more than to see our idols involved in down to earth human problems, especially ones in which the dirty laundry is visible We make believe that we would rather our heros be earthly versions of Greek gods but are pleasantly surprised when we see them fall subject to desire

A good example is the dispute between baseball players and team owners over the amount of money which the owners should contribute to the players pension fund For the past three months our great American heroes have been carrying on a down-to-earth labor dispute in front of the partially-covered eyes of the American baseball public To make matters even more juicy, the dispute has overtones of the early days of union struggles, and prospects are great for a full scale showdown climaxing in the first major league strike

Pensions are a relatively new thing for baseball players They didn't begin on a large scale until 1946 Before that most players received no retirement compensation other than the normal amount of social security This meant that most of them enjoyed ten to fifteen years of comfort while they were strong and fast enough to have productive playing years A fortunate few who were what we now call superstars, were able to negotiate private pension plans on their own As the major box-office attractions, they bargained from a position of great strength which the average player didn't have There was no such thing as unified action in baseball of that era

When the playing days for the average player were over he usually went back to the working class existence from which he came or if lucky found another sort of job within baseball (manager, coach, broadcaster, etc.)

After 1946 a pension plan was developed Financial support for the plan came from two main sources -- the All-Star Game and from selling broadcast rights to radio and television

What the owners did not realize in those days was the gold mine that broadcast rights represented The few hundred thousand dollars that the broadcast industry paid in 1946 was nothing compared with the almost $50 million three year contract that has recently been negotiated When the owners finally realized their mistake they rapidly fought for their lost lucre

"When the pension fund first started, we got 100 per cent of the radio-TV money," said Steve Hamilton, player representative for the American League. "Then when it started to shoot up the owners called a halt and we negotiated the 60-40 split agreement " The owners got the 60 per cent.

Two years ago the 60-40 split was terminated by the owners with a promise to contribute a flat sum comparable to the percentage In this year's negotiations the owners are offering to raise their contribution by one million dollars (to $5,100,000) while eliminating forever the percentage plan. The players, when pushed, have asked for a 50-50 split "We only made that bid at their insistence of getting a figure, but also said we could start negotiating from there."

Instead of trying to work out an agreement with the players the response of the owners has been to make outlandish threats (like threatening to open the baseball season without the major league players, using minor leaguers and semi-pro ball players instead) "I have attended three negotiating sessions," said Hamilton, "and there has been no movement. I get up at 4:30 a.m. to drive to Cincinnati and get a plane to New York, then the meetings are totally unproductive "

Hamilton infers that the owners are trying to break the players' association (not quite a union.) "They're going to test

us and we have to be strong or we're ruined. If some players break ranks and start signing contracts, that would be it -- and no kidding I would immediately resign as player rep, since it would be meaningless, except for getting improved showers or bullpens like we did in the early days."

Hamilton's militancy is another fun thing to identify with. He isn't much of a radical. He's made none of the basic connections between the war and racism, between baseball owners and monopoly capitalism, etc. But he and his struggle do give the American people the opportunity to see that no section of American society is safe from the evils of this system. Without clothes our America has tremendous potential.

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OIL EXECS FACE SLOP-GLOP COAST BIRDS

LIBERATION News Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (LNS) -- Eighteen Union Oil employees are spending working hours cleaning off oil-soaked sea birds.

Hundreds of birds have been killed or injured by the growing seashore glop caused by a leak in a Union Oil well six miles off the California coast.

The oil slick now covers several hundred square miles of beach. Union oil workers are trying to calm the infuriated townspeople who have seen their birds die in the last few weeks because of the mess. Even minor executives are working 20 hours a day to reassure the citizenry.

Much to the lower officials' dismay, Fred Hartley, Union Oil president, told a Congressional committee, "I'm amazed at the publicity for the loss of a few birds."

As a matter of fact, the damage extends to more wildlife than birds. Some fish and game experts claim that the oil, which is escaping at the rate of 21,000 gallons a day, may affect sea life for years to come.

The local beaches are essentially ruined. Rocks, lobsters and abalone are covered with muck.

Federal and state action will probably be taken against Union Oil, no matter how many birds Union employes try to salvage. The damage has already been done. And you can bet that Union Oil won't go out of business.

After all, accidents will happen

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[Oakland 7 Trial, continued from page 5]

that they are living in a state of seige.

The defense has several times moved for a mistrial on the grounds that in such circumstances a fair trial cannot be held. Judge Phillips last week asked for citations agreeing that the cumulative effect of such publicity might be, in fact, damaging. But he is unlikely to make the ultimate concession of a mistrial: to do so would negate a lifetime of belief in the purity of the legal system. Besides, he wants to make a judicial mark, and he thinks that Oakland 7 trial might be the way to do it.

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PREVENTIVE DETENTION PERFECTED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (LNS) -- In the past year Rio police have tortured and murdered 192 petty criminals without so much as arresting them, Reuters reports.

Names as "le Coq" squadron (after a dead detective) the semi-official group operates in a spectacular and gruesome manner. When a murder is planned, a raspy voice tips off reporters where and when the victim's body may be found. The accurate tips always yield tortured and mutilated remains, sometimes decorated with a placard reading "I was a car thief," or "We held up a bank." Sao Paulo boasts a similar group.

The crimes, unsolved and unvestigated by the cops, are officially blamed on gangsters. But everyone knows better. The cops

justify their actions, as do U.S. cops discussing brutality and harrassment, by saying it's a way to protect the public and to get around the slowness of the courts

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TERRORISM ON THE RISE IN NEW MEXICO

By Miguel Varela
LIBERATION News Service

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (LNS) -- The home of Reies Tijerina, organizer here for the Alianza de Pueblos Libres, was bombed last week. Then, on Sunday, Feb 2, a ranch house in San Cristobal, N.M., designated as the center for Alianza's new cultural-educational program, was burned.

A jury took Tijerina not guilty of charges arising out of events at the Tierra Amarilla Courthouse in 1967, but it is evident that the Anglo community is not satisfied by that decision.

The final time, an apartment in the back of the Alianza office, was blasted with a home-made bomb, apparently cased in a coffeepot or can and thrown towards the upstairs windows. Tijerina's wife and their two children were in the apartment but all escaped injury.

Mrs. Tijerina had been warming her baby's milk at the stove near the window just 30 seconds before the blast. She turned off the fire, walked towards the bedroom and as she crossed the threshold, the blast occurred, shattering windows and putting a sizeable dent in a steel garage door on ground level.

"A man with an Anglo voice had called for Reies a couple of times that night, asking if he were home," she said. (Tijerina was on a speaking tour on the West Coast.) "Each time I told him no. The last call I got was about 15 or 20 minutes before the bomb went off. They must have seen my silhouette at the window. Then they threw it."

Alianza headquarters was the target of three bombing attempts last year, and sporadic shooting through the front windows last December.

The ranch house which was burned Sunday was owned by Craig and Jenny Vincent. The Vincents have long been supporters of the Alianza and Tijerina, and had agreed to have the ranch used as a cultural-educational center for Alianza membership.

The Alianza held its Sixth Anniversary celebrations Sunday in its Albuquerque headquarters, where Tijerina announced the cultural-educational program. The announcement took place between 2 and 3 p.m. By 9 p.m. the main building of the ranch was burning. By morning little was left of the two-story building.

"The worse loss of all was the library," Vincent said. "Books in there were irreplaceable." Vincent's ranch has long been the subject of controversy in New Mexico. This summer, District Attorney Alphonso Sanchez charged that guerrilla training had been going on "with the assistance of Cuban and Mexican communists."

All summer helicopters and reconnaissance planes flew over the quiet, mountain-surrounded ranch. Joe Black, director of the State Police, finally announced the results of his investigation of "guerrilla" activities on Feb 4. "The charges were ridiculous. We investigated and found no basis, unless they were training indoors." This announcement, however, was not forthcoming until <u>after</u> the ranch had been burned.

When asked if the fire might possibly have been caused by vandals, Vincent replied that in the 15 years they have owned the ranch it had never been vandalized. "The ranch and its buildings have always been available to the community for recreation," said Vincent. "We used to have dances up there pretty regularly.

"The archbishop once deigned to visit our community [San Cristobal is a small valley community of perhaps 200 people,

mostly Mexican] He told the people at church that if they came to any more events at 'that communist ranch,' they would be excommunicated The next Saturday night the entire community -- with the exception of two people -- came to the dance."

Vincent, who was in Albuquerque at the time of the fire, (he was aiding the campaign of Brown Beret organizer Gilberto Bailejos for the school board, quoted his wife as saying that the entire community was at the fire trying to help extinguished the fire

"The fire must have been set," said Vincent "No one was up there, it is too cold The gas was shut off at the tank and the electricity was shut down too"

"It's just too much of a coincidence," said Beret organizer Bailejos "Reies announces the educational program and six hours later the site for the program is on fire. They wonder where the revolutionaries come from Well, they just created some more tonight."

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WELCOME FRED

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Chicago has given birth to a new news service, humourously called FRED, and officially titled the Socialist Press Service.

Chicago has long suffered a communications gap FRED, created to fill this gap, is an internal communications center for the Chicago area It will also provide news to the rest of the movement

FRED is already being used by 200 movement organizations in the Chicago area The news service envisions itself becoming a central"clearing house/information center"

packets will be divided into four parts: calendar of movement happenings and establishment events of special interest, a classified section that makes space available for organizations to list their needs and resources, feature stories of particular importance, and movement and establishment-watching news stories

The staff is a co-operative composed of five people: Lowen Berman, active in Citizens for Independent Political Action (CIPA); Donna Gripe, involved in GI organizing and movement legal defense; Clark Kissinger, former National Secretary of SDS and Guardian correspondent, Harriet Stulman, who worked with the JOIN poor white organizing project in Uptown Chicago, and Linda Turner of CORE Donna, Harriet and Linda have long been active in women's liberation activities

For further information, get in touch with FRED at 7642 N Paulina, Chicago, Ill , 60626

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PENTAGON UNWORRIED

ABOUT ROTC REFORMS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Despite the reforms of the ROTC program taken by some Ivy League schools, total enrollment in ROTC continues to climb

According to the Wall Street Journal, the draft deferment value is one of the major reasons for the increase

Yale was the first to withdraw academic credit from the ROTC program Dartmouth and Harvard have taken similar actions and many colleges all over the country are expected to follow suit

The reforms could range anywhere from merely abolishing compulsory ROTC to reducing the program to an extracurricular activity

Perhaps the trend will cause the Pentagon some inconvenience, since it depends on ROTC for many of its field officers

But according to a Pentagon colonel, "The production is what we want it to be"

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UNSUNG HERO DEPT

TOPEKA (LNS) -- Pvt Donald Till wasn't happy when the MP's busted him for being AWOL When they decided to fly him to Fort Riley, Kan , for a court-martial, Till hatched a plan Feigning fear of flying, he conned a parachute out of his captors, and then questioned them at length about its use Mid-flight, the industrious soldier leapt 3,000 feet to his freedom Unfortunately he was captured a short time later

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NY COPS CONTINUE
ATTACK ON PANTHERS
by Sheila Ryan
LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The case of Joan Bird, Lumumba Shakur and Clark Squire is only part of the effort of the New York Police Department and its friends in the District Attorney's office to wipe out the Black Panther Party in New York City -- a total of 60 charges, all of them amassed during the past eight months, are pending against the New York Panthers.

But their case is one of the clearest examples of the pigs' anti-Panther tactics: specious felony charges, stationhouse beatings, high bails, innumerable adjournments while the defendants, unable to make bail, wait in jail, and physical attacks on Panthers and their supporters in courthouse corridors.

It's little disappointment to police and prosecutors when they are finally forced to drop charges, or a Panther is found not guilty (not a single Panther has been convicted in New York in the last eight months) because they can start all over again with new charges against the same Panthers, using the record of the previous charge to justify high bail this time around.

Before dealing with Joan Bird's case on Friday, Feb. 7, the judge ordered the courtroom cleared of all standing spectators -- most of them 90 Panthers and supporters--since he found it impossible to "conduct court business under these conditions." (The crowding had not been noticeably hampering the judge earlier as he handed down stiff sentences in other cases.)

The judge refused to apply his order to 53 cops who lined the walls, despite the request of the defense.

The prosecution reported that 19-year-old Joan Bird, nursing student, had been indicted by a grand jury the previous afternoon on charges of conspiracy to murder, attempted murder and felonious assault. (Those charges were made on January 18, the day after police pulled Miss Bird from her car, parked near the scene of the alleged sniper attack, and beat her severely.) Then the D.A. announced that a detective from the Bronx was waiting in the courtroom with a warrant for Miss Bird's arrest for armed robbery. The judge quickly granted the prosecution's request for a third postponement of a hearing on the conspiracy to murder charges--this time until Feb. 23.

The bruises on Miss Bird's face had faded during the three weeks since police had seized and beaten her. Frequent police interrogations and surveillance of both her and her parents during the short time she was out on bail, however, did nothing to allay her realistic fear of pig custody. Yet the judge refused defense requests that her parents or a woman officer of the court be allowed to accompany her while police took her to the armed robbery arraignment later that afternoon in the Bronx.

There in the Bronx, bail for the armed robbery charge was set at $5,000.

The day before in the same court, bonds of $7,500 each had been set for Panthers Lumumba Shakur and Clark Squire, also charged with armed robbery. The assistant D.A., a bleached blond with the mien of a former prison matron, muttered, "We should have kept them down in Manhattan where we had a bail of $20,000."

They had been held in Manhattan on $20,000 bail each as Joan Bird's "co-conspirators" to murder, until earlier Thursday when that charge was suddenly dropped. They were just as suddenly re-arrested on a charge of armed robbery.

The defense is confident that the armed robbery charge will not stand up when the case finally comes to trial. Clark Squire and Lumumba Shakur didn't even know each other on Dec. 31, the day they are supposed to have held up a transit token booth together.

The conspiracy to murder charges against Squire and Shakur had been dropped early on Thursday, because, as the assistant D.A. admitted, he had "insufficient evidence" to

try the case.

If the police and prosecutors in New York are to be defeated in their effort to stop Panther organizing by keeping Panthers in jail awaiting trial, a great deal of money will have to be raised for bail. And if the record of no Panther convictions is going to be maintained, there will have to be funds available for legal defense. Contributions should be sent to Panther Defense Fund, 2026 7th Ave., New York, 10027.

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THE MYTH OF THE
MINING INDUSTRY

NEW ORLEANS (LNS) -- For years now the coal corporation presidents have been telling everyone their troubles, production costs are soaring; consumer demand is falling, new sources of energy threaten to reduce still further the existing market demand

This message has come from many sources, including the federal and state governments. But though the mining industry insists that it is falling apart, it is producing more than ever.

In Kentucky, according to SouthRAP (a radical news service for the South) the major coal corporations and the UMWA the miners' union--were recently charged with conspiracy to set industry prices, force small mine operators out of business (while protecting the large corporations like Island Creek, Consolidated, Pocahontas) and maintain the diminishing powers of the UMWA.

Though the conviction will certainly be appealed, it points to a clear case of union and management getting together -- workers and consumers be damned.

Miners are the losers. Industry and union continue more profitable than before, while wage and benefit increases to miners stopped long ago. And being a miner remains as dangerous as ever. According to SouthRAP the disaster at Consol #9 occurred in a mine that had been officiallyfaulted by the government inspectors for safety failures and was then allowed to continue to operate. Safety is expensive, cries management. Men laid off while safety precautions are implemented receive no pay.

The UMWA, once one of the most militant unions in the country, is now busy selling its members down the river as rapidly as it can. Movement organizers who tried their hand at organizing the miners have been thrown out of the state as "Communist agitators."

The miners know their plight, but they are afraid. They believe the myth that the mining industry is on the verge of collapse They also feel lucky still to be working. For many of their friends are not.

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Please dear comrades,
Please dear friends
Send a copy of your rag
To.

Liberation News Service
330 Grove St.
San Francisco, Calif.
94102

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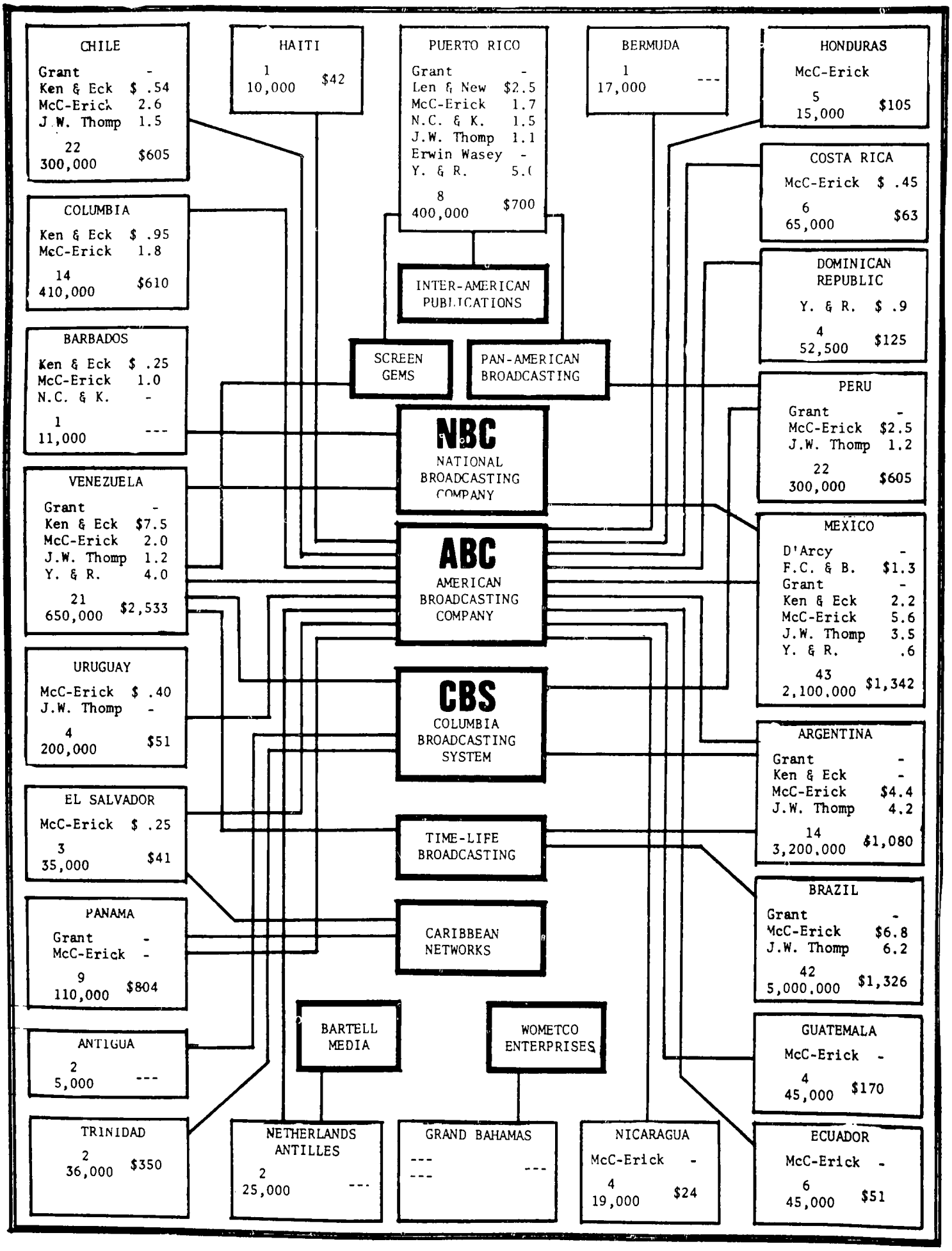
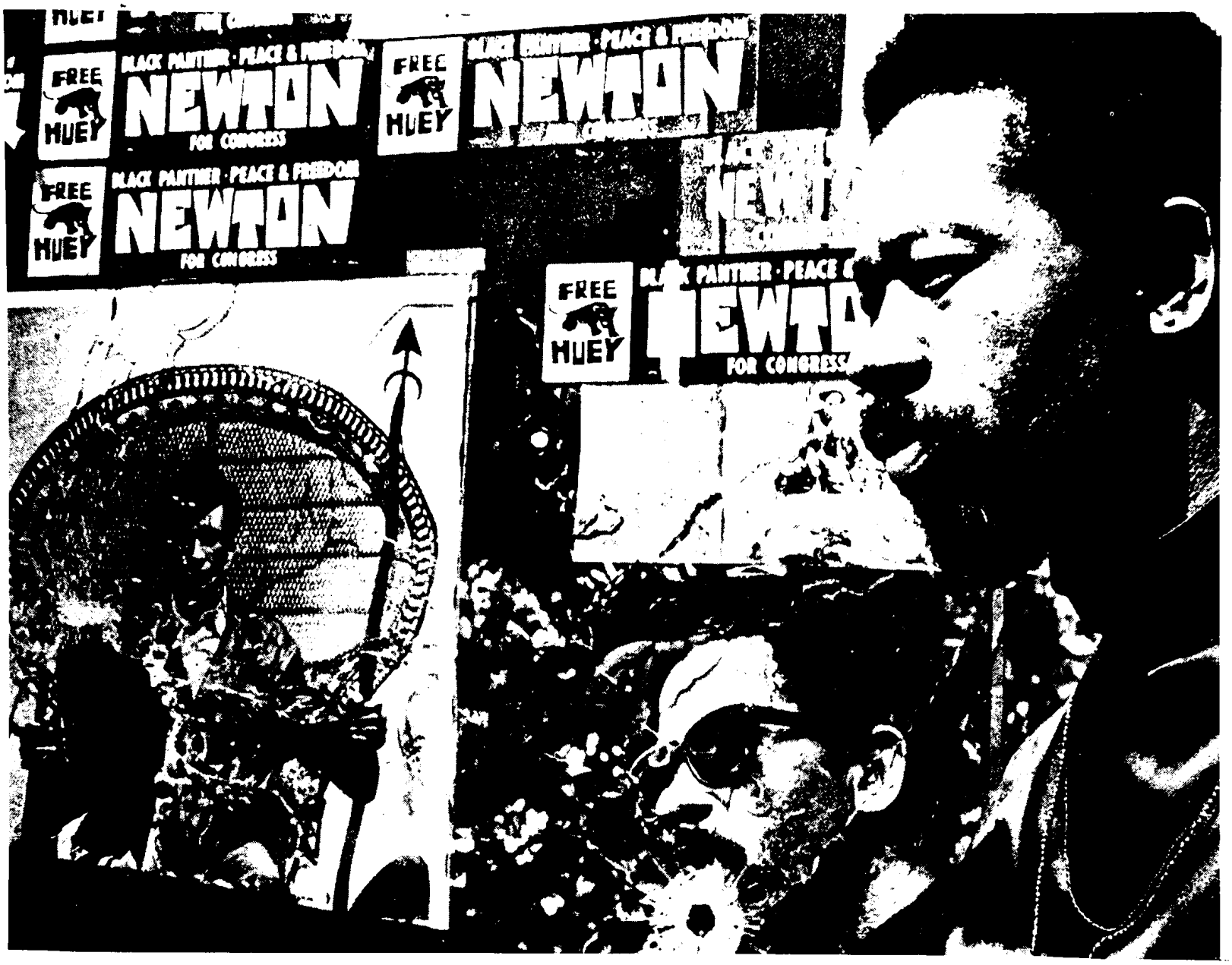
You made your bed so you'll have to sleep there,
There's no one to rock you to sleep.
When someone gets stomped on it's you there.
But the guy who does the stomping, that is me

B. Brecht.

U.S. MEDIA EMPIRE IN LATIN AMERICA



U.S. Media Empire chart courtesy of NACLA. Credit LNS/ NACLA.
[This chart accompanies the article on Media in Latin America, p. 6]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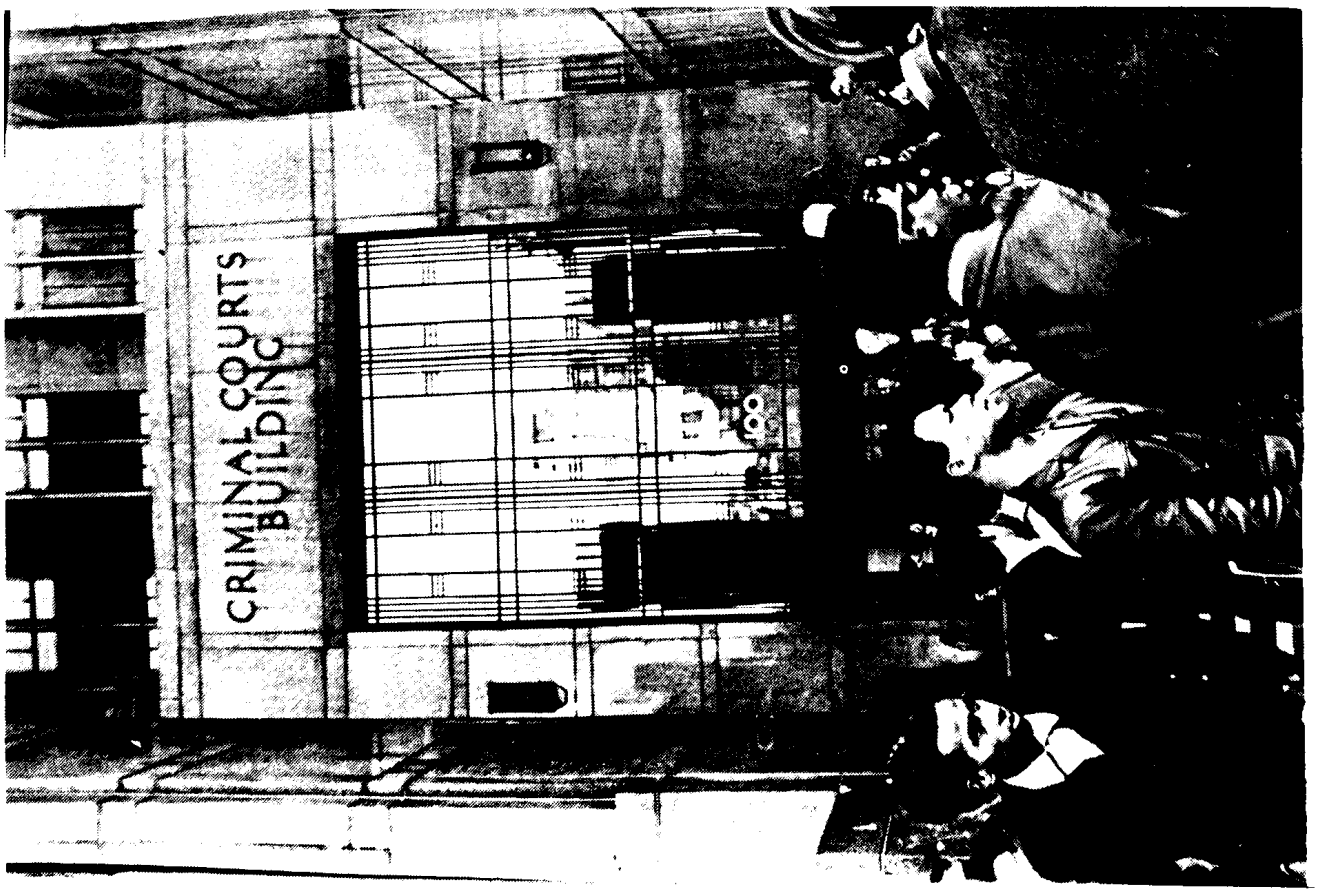
FOR CONGRESS


CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING

Top picture, from the Black Panther, January 15.

Bottom picture, Black Panthers gather outside New York City Criminal Court, after a hearing on charges of conspiracy to murder, attempted murder and felonious assault against Joan Bird was postponed for the third time. While in court that morning, she had been arrested on a new charge of armed robbery.

The police action against Joan Bird, a 19-year old student nurse, is part of a systematic effort to wipe out the Black Panther Party in New York. The pig tactic is to keep Panthers in jail under high bail, while trial is postponed several times. The charges are specious--60 charges have piled up against the New York Panthers in the last eight months, but not a single conviction has resulted. But eventual dismissal of charges or an eventual verdict of not guilty do not restore the wasted months in jail.

Please credit Bill Nowlin/LNS

[Bottom picture accompanies the Black Panther story on p. 21]

Musician jam at party on the Lower East Side--photos by Fred Mason, LNS

DR APOCALYPSE!

HEY, IT'S TIME FOR DOCKTOR APOCALYPSE!

TRUE! PERHAPS CLARIFICATION OF PREVIOUS SCHEMATAE AND ADDENDIA WILL OCCUR IN TODAYS SESSION!

BY TRUDY MINKOFF AND WILL JARVIS

HI FREAKS! THIS EPISODE'S ENTITLED 'CRITIQUE DE METAPHYSIC AND PHARMACOLOGIC: GEOPOLITICAL APPLICATIONS'! HEE HEE! I THINK THOSE PESKY KIDS ARE AT MY DOOR---

GEE PROFESSOR! CAN WE COME IN AND CHECK OUT THE LAB?

SURE KIDDIES, COME IN AND INSPECT MY LITTLE HEE HEE 'DEVICES' HEE HEE!

AH YES! MY VIRILE ORGAN OF DEVISTATION! THE INFERNAL MACHINE! JUST A BIT MORE FLUID AND THEN! THE DISINTEGRATION OF WHOLE STRUCTURES! ACTION AT A DISTANCE! EDITHANY--CATHOPHONY! HEE!

MEANWHILE, ELSEWHERE...

Dr. Apocalypse by Trudy Mincoff and Will Jarvis. Remember Mr. Wizard? Kiddies take note- science is profitable and holy. LNS

AH TECHNOLOGY! CATASTROPHY! DRESDEN! DETROIT! WATTS! CHICAGO! HIROSHEMA MON AMOR! HAPPINESS IS SOME WARM RUBBLE! THE CAPITALIST STATE IS DOOMED! LET IT NEVER BE SAID WE BOMBED IN NEW HAVEN!

FLUSH! GURGLE

COGITANS INTERRUPTUS DR. APOCALYPSE! I HAVE TRACKED YOU TO YOUR VERY LAIR AND TO UTALIZE A LINEAR METAPHOR, YOU ARE 'UNDER ARREST!' RESISTENCE WOULD BE SHEER FOLLY!

TRIGGER

NICE TALK DR. RAMSEY! ALAS YOUR LITTLE JOKE BORES ME! IN ITS STEAD: IF YOU HAVE DOCTRINAL QUALMS CONCERNING YOUR FATE, VIL.., N.O. BROWN'S LIFE AGAINST DEATH - 'THE PROTESTANT ERA' AND NOW, AWAY BLOKE -- 3-2-1-V-T...

HOW SWEET THE AROMA OF SUKCESS! OH CHILDREN, YOU LUCKY BEINGS ARE TESTIMONIALS TO a) THE EFFICACY OF MY INFERNAL MACHINE, b) THE ELIMINATION OF DR. RAMSEY, MY NEMISIS, c) AS INDICATE IN A PREVIOUS FRAME, THE FORMULATION OF THE BASIS OF A CRITIQUE DE METAPHYSIC AND PHARMACOLOGIC: GEOPOLITICAL HEE.. APPLICATIONS! HEE..

CAN IT BE TRUE?

IS THE PHYSICAL PLANT OF THE CAPITALIST STATE DOOMED?

CAN THE BOURGOSISE RATIONALIZE THE INSTRUMENTS OF OPPRESSION IN TIME?

DR. APOCALYPSE LIVES IN CHICAGO!

continuation of cartoon on P-4, LNS